

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS  
ADVANCED GCE  
F374/01  
CLASSICS: CLASSICAL GREEK  
Classical Greek Prose  
MONDAY 20 JUNE 2016: Morning  
DURATION: 2 hours  
plus your additional time allowance  
MODIFIED ENLARGED 24pt**

**Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.**

**OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:  
12 page Answer Booklet (OCR12)  
(sent with general stationery)**

**OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:  
None**

**READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF**



## **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

**Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet. Please write clearly and in capital letters.**

**Use black ink.**

**Answer ONE question from Section A and ONE question from Section B.**

**Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.**

## **INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

**The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.**

**The total number of marks for this paper is 100.**

**Any blank pages are indicated.**

**Marks will be awarded for the quality of written communication of your answer in Section B.**

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## SECTION A – Language

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

### Unprepared Translation and Comprehension

1 Read the passage and answer Questions 1(a) to 1(i).

#### Civil strife in Corcyra

ἐν δὲ τούτῳ τῶν Κερκυραίων οἱ ἔχοντες τὰ πράγματα  
ἐλθούσης τριήρους Κορινθίας καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων  
πρέσβων ἐπιτίθενται τῷ δήμῳ, καὶ μαχόμενοι  
ἐνίκησαν. ἀφικομένης δὲ νυκτὸς ὁ μὲν δῆμος ἐς τὴν  
ἀκρόπολιν καταφεύγει καὶ αὐτοῦ συλλεγείς ἰδρύθη<sup>1</sup>,  
καὶ τὸν Ὑλλαϊκὸν λιμένα εἶχον· οἱ δὲ τὴν τε ἀγορὰν  
κατέλαβον, οὐπερ οἱ πολλοὶ ᾤκουν αὐτῶν, καὶ  
ἄλλον λιμένα τὸν πρὸς αὐτῇ καὶ πρὸς τὴν ἡπειρον<sup>2</sup>.  
τῇ δ' ὕστεραία ἠκροβολίσαντό<sup>3</sup> τε ὀλίγα καὶ ἐς  
τοὺς ἀγροὺς περιέπεμπον ἀμφότεροι, τοὺς δούλους  
παρακαλοῦντές τε καὶ ἐλευθερίαν ὑπισχνούμενοι·  
καὶ τῷ μὲν δήμῳ τῶν οἰκετῶν τὸ πλῆθος παρεγένετο  
σύμμαχον, τοῖς δ' ἑτέροις ἐκ τῆς ἡπείρου ἐπίκουροι  
ὀκτακόσιοι. διαλιπούσης δ' ἡμέρας μάχη αὖθις  
γίγνεται καὶ νικᾷ ὁ δῆμος χωρίων τε ἰσχύι καὶ πλήθει  
προύχων<sup>4</sup>.

5

10

15

αἱ τε γυναῖκες αὐτοῖς τολμηρῶς συνεπελάβοντο<sup>5</sup>,  
βάλλουσαι ἀπὸ τῶν οἰκιῶν τῷ κεράμῳ<sup>6</sup>, καὶ παρὰ  
φύσιν ὑπομένουσai τὸν θόρυβον. γενομένης  
δὲ τῆς τροπῆς, δείσαντες οἱ ὀλίγοι μὴ ὁ δῆμος  
τοῦ τε νεωρίου<sup>7</sup> κρατήσειεν ἐπελθὼν καὶ σφᾶς  
διαφθείρειεν, ἐμπιπράσι<sup>8</sup> τὰς οἰκίας τὰς ἐν κύκλῳ  
τῆς ἀγορᾶς, ὅπως μὴ ἡ ἔφοδος, φειδόμενοι οὔτε  
οἰκείας οὔτε ἀλλοτρίας, ὥστε καὶ χρήματα πολλὰ  
ἐμπόρων<sup>9</sup> κατεκαύθη καὶ ἡ πόλις ἐκινδύνευσε πᾶσα  
διαφθαρῆναι, εἰ ἄνεμος ἐπεγένετο<sup>10</sup> τῷ πυρὶ

20

25

ἐπίφορος ἐς αὐτήν. καὶ παυσάμενοι τῆς μάχης  
ἐκάτεροι ἡσυχάσαντες τὴν νύκτα ἐν φυλακῇ ἦσαν.

## Thucydides 3.72–4 (adapted)

### NAMES

οἱ Κερκυραῖοι	Corcyreans
Κορίνθιος, -α, -ον	Corinthian
Λακεδαιμόνιος, -α, -ον	Spartan
Ὑλλαϊκὸς, -α, -ον	Hyllaia

### WORDS

<sup>1</sup> ἰδρύομαι, ἰδρύθην	I settle down
<sup>2</sup> ἡ ἥπειρος	mainland
<sup>3</sup> ἀκροβολίζομαι	I throw missiles, fight from afar
<sup>4</sup> προύχω	I am superior
<sup>5</sup> συνεπιλαμβάνομαι + dat	I join with
<sup>6</sup> ὁ κέραμος	tile
<sup>7</sup> τὸ νεώριον	dockyard
<sup>8</sup> ἐμπύμπρημι	I set fire to
<sup>9</sup> ὁ ἔμπορος	merchant
<sup>10</sup> ἐπιγίγνομαι + dat	I come after

- (a) In lines 1–4 (ἐν δὲ ... ἐνίκησαν), who among the Corcyreans attacked the demos? [1]
- (b) In lines 4–8 (ὁ μὲν δῆμος ... ἄλλον λιμένα), which areas were seized by:
- (i) the demos?
  - (ii) their opponents? [4]
- (c) In line 8 (τὸν πρὸς αὐτῇ ... ἥπειρον), describe the location of the second harbour. [2]
- (d) In lines 10–11 (τοὺς δούλους ... ὑπισχνούμενοι), how did each side try to persuade the slaves to join them? [2]
- (e) In lines 13–14 (τοῖς δ' ἑτέροις ... ὀκτακόσιοι), who joined the opponents of the demos? [3]
- (f) In lines 15–16 (νικᾷ ... προύχων), what two factors led to the demos winning? [2]
- (g) Explain the case of the following (you may use a translation to make clear your answer):
- (i) τῶν Κερκυραίων (line 1) [1]
  - (ii) ἐλθούσης τριήρους (line 2) [1]
- (h) Which parts of which verbs are the following?
- (i) συλλεγεῖς (line 5) [2]
  - (ii) ὥκουν (line 7) [2]

**(i) Translate lines 17–28 (αἵ τε γυναῖκες ... ἐν φυλακῇ ἦσαν).**

**Remember that extra credit will be given for good English.**

**Please write your translation on ALTERNATE lines. [30]**

**Do NOT answer Question 2 if you have already answered Question 1.**

## **Prose Composition**

**2 Translate this passage into Greek prose. [50]**

**Please write your translation on ALTERNATE lines.**

**You are reminded that marks will be awarded for the style of your translation.**

**When Darius was King of Persia, a man called Intaphrenes came to the palace<sup>1</sup> to talk to the King, and when the guards said that he could not go in, he grew very angry and cut off their ears<sup>2</sup> and noses<sup>3</sup>. Darius ordered the guards to seize Intaphrenes together with his sons and all his relatives<sup>4</sup>, but Intaphrenes' wife wept so much that eventually he promised to release one man. 'O King,' said the woman, 'I can obtain another husband and other children, but, since my mother and father are dead, I will never be able to have another brother. Therefore I beg you to release my brother.' The King was persuaded by the woman's words and released not only her brother but also her eldest son; but he put Intaphrenes and all the other men to death.**

### **NAMES**

<b>Darius</b>	<b>Δαρεῖος, ου, ό</b>
<b>Intaphrenes</b>	<b>Ἰνταφρένης, Ἰνταφρένους, ό</b>

### **WORDS**

<b><sup>1</sup>palace</b>	<b>βασιλεία, ὤν, τά</b>
<b><sup>2</sup>ear</b>	<b>οὖς, ὠτός, τό</b>
<b><sup>3</sup>nose</b>	<b>ῥίς, ῥινός, ἥ</b>
<b><sup>4</sup>relative</b>	<b>οἰκεῖος, α, ον</b>



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## SECTION B – Prescribed Literature

Answer EITHER Question 3 (Plato) OR Question 4 (Herodotus).

3 Read both passages and answer Questions 3(a) and 3(b).

ἡγούμεθά τι τὸν θάνατον εἶναι;

Πάνυ γε, ἔφη ὑπολαβὼν ὁ Σιμμίας.

Ἄρα μὴ ἄλλο τι ἢ τὴν τῆς ψυχῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ σώματος ἀπαλλαγὴν; καὶ εἶναι τοῦτο τὸ τεθνάναι, χωρὶς μὲν ἀπὸ τῆς ψυχῆς ἀπαλλαγὴν αὐτὸ καθ' αὐτὸ τὸ σῶμα γεγονέναι, χωρὶς δὲ τὴν ψυχὴν τοῦ σώματος ἀπαλλαγεῖσαν αὐτὴν καθ' αὐτὴν εἶναι; ἄρα μὴ ἄλλο τι ἢ ὁ θάνατος ἢ τοῦτο;

5

Οὐκ, ἀλλὰ τοῦτο, ἔφη.

Σκέψαι δὴ, ὦ γαθέ, ἐὰν ἄρα καὶ σοὶ συνδοκῇ ἅπερ ἐμοί· ἐκ γὰρ τούτων μᾶλλον οἶμαι ἡμᾶς εἴσεσθαι περὶ ὧν σκοποῦμεν. φαίνεται σοι φιλοσόφου ἀνδρὸς εἶναι ἐσπουδακέναι περὶ τὰς ἡδονὰς καλουμένας τὰς τοιάσδε, οἷον σιτίων καὶ ποτῶν;

10

Ἦκιστα, ὦ Σώκρατες, ἔφη ὁ Σιμμίας.

15

Τί δὲ τὰς τῶν ἀφροδισίων;

Οὐδαμῶς.

Τί δὲ τὰς ἄλλας τὰς περὶ τὸ σῶμα θεραπείας; δοκεῖ σοι ἐντίμους ἡγεῖσθαι ὁ τοιοῦτος; οἷον ἱματίων διαφερόντων κτήσεις καὶ ὑποδημάτων καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους καλλωπισμοὺς τοὺς περὶ τὸ σῶμα πότερον τιμᾶν δοκεῖ σοι ἢ ἀτιμάζειν, καθ' ὅσον μὴ πολλὴ ἀνάγκη μετέχειν αὐτῶν;

20

Ἀτιμάζειν ἔμοιγε δοκεῖ, ἔφη, ὅ γε ὡς ἀληθῶς φιλόσοφος.

25

Οὐκοῦν ὅλως δοκεῖ σοι, ἔφη, ἢ τοῦ τοιούτου πραγματεία οὐ περὶ τὸ σῶμα εἶναι, ἀλλὰ καθ' ὅσον δύναται ἀφρεστάναι αὐτοῦ, πρὸς δὲ τὴν ψυχὴν τετράφθαι;

Ἦμοιγε.

30

Ἄρ' οὖν πρῶτον μὲν ἐν τοῖς τοιούτοις δηλὸς ἐστὶν ὁ

φιλόσοφος ἀπολύων ὅτι μάλιστα τὴν ψυχὴν ἀπὸ τῆς  
τοῦ σώματος κοινωνίας διαφερόντως τῶν ἄλλων  
ἀνθρώπων;  
Φαίνεται.

35

**Plato 'Phaedo' 64c1–65a3**

**(a) What is Socrates arguing here, and how does the language help to clarify his argument?**

**Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [25]**

μυρίας μὲν γὰρ ἡμῖν ἀσχολίας παρέχει τὸ σῶμα διὰ τὴν  
 ἀναγκαίαν τροφήν· ἔτι δέ, ἂν τινες νόσοι προσπέσωσιν,  
 ἐμποδίζουσιν ἡμῶν τὴν τοῦ ὄντος θήραν. ἐρώτων δὲ  
 καὶ ἐπιθυμιῶν καὶ φόβων καὶ εἰδώλων παντοδαπῶν καὶ  
 φλυαρίας ἐμπύμπλησιν ἡμᾶς πολλῆς, ὥστε τὸ λεγόμενον 5  
 ὡς ἀληθῶς τῷ ὄντι ὑπ’ αὐτοῦ οὐδὲ φρονῆσαι ἡμῖν  
 ἐγγίγνεται οὐδέποτε οὐδέν. καὶ γὰρ πολέμους καὶ στάσεις  
 καὶ μάχας οὐδὲν ἄλλο παρέχει ἢ τὸ σῶμα καὶ αἱ τούτου  
 ἐπιθυμίαι. διὰ γὰρ τὴν τῶν χρημάτων κτῆσιν πάντες οἱ  
 πόλεμοι γίνονται, τὰ δὲ χρήματα ἀναγκαζόμεθα 10  
 κτᾶσθαι διὰ τὸ σῶμα, δουλεύοντες τῇ τούτου θεραπείᾳ·  
 καὶ ἐκ τούτου ἀσχολίαν ἄγομεν φιλοσοφίας πέρι διὰ  
 πάντα ταῦτα. τὸ δ’ ἔσχατον πάντων ὅτι, ἐάν τις ἡμῖν καὶ  
 σχολὴ γένηται ἀπ’ αὐτοῦ καὶ τραπώμεθα πρὸς τὸ σκοπεῖν  
 τι, ἐν ταῖς ζητήσεσιν αὖ πανταχοῦ παραπίπτον θόρυβον 15  
 παρέχει καὶ ταραχὴν καὶ ἐκπλήττει, ὥστε μὴ δύνασθαι ὑπ’  
 αὐτοῦ καθορᾶν τὰληθές. ἀλλὰ τῷ ὄντι ἡμῖν δέδεικται ὅτι,  
 εἰ μέλλομέν ποτε καθαρῶς τι εἴσεσθαι, ἀπαλλακτέον  
 αὐτοῦ καὶ αὐτῇ τῇ ψυχῇ θεατέον αὐτὰ τὰ πράγματα· καὶ  
 τότε, ὡς ἔοικεν, ἡμῖν ἔσται οὗ ἐπιθυμοῦμέν τε καὶ φαμεν 20  
 ἐρασταὶ εἶναι, φρονήσεως, ἐπειδὴν τελευτήσωμεν, ὡς ὁ  
 λόγος σημαίνει, ζῶσιν δὲ οὐ.

**Plato ‘Phaedo’ 66b7–e4**

**(b) Show how the language of this passage is particularly forceful and passionate.**

**Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [25]**

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**Do NOT answer Question 4 if you have already answered Question 3.**

**4 Read both passages and answer Questions 4(a) and 4(b).**

Ἐν σοὶ νῦν Καλλίμαχε ἐστὶ ἢ καταδουλώσαι Ἀθήνας  
ἢ ἐλευθέρας ποιήσαντα μνημόσυνον λιπέσθαι ἐς τὸν  
ἅπαντα ἀνθρώπων βίον οἷον οὐδὲ Ἀρμόδιός τε καὶ  
Ἀριστογείτων. νῦν γὰρ δὴ, ἐξ οὗ ἐγένοντο Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐς  
κίνδυνον ἤκουσι μέγιστον, καὶ ἦν μὲν γε ὑποκύψωσι 5  
τοῖσι Μήδοισι, δέδεκται τὰ πείσονται παραδεδομένοι  
Ἰππίῃ, ἣν δὲ περιγένηται αὕτη ἡ πόλις, οἷη τέ ἐστὶ πρώτη  
τῶν Ἑλληνίδων πολίων γενέσθαι. κῶς ὦν δὴ ταῦτα οἶά  
τέ ἐστὶ γενέσθαι, καὶ κῶς ἐς σέ τοι τούτων ἀνήκει τῶν  
πρηγμάτων τὸ κῦρος ἔχειν, νῦν ἔρχομαι φράσων. ἡμέων 10  
τῶν στρατηγῶν ἐόντων δέκα δίχα γίνονται αἱ γνώμαι,  
τῶν μὲν κελευόντων συμβαλεῖν, τῶν δὲ οὐ. ἦν μὲν νυν μὴ  
συμβάλωμεν, ἔλπομαί τινα στάσιν μεγάλην διασείσειν  
ἐμπεσοῦσαν τὰ Ἀθηναίων φρονήματα ὥστε μηδίσαι· ἦν δὲ  
συμβάλωμεν πρὶν τι καὶ σαθρὸν Ἀθηναίων μετεξετέροισι 15  
ἐγγενέσθαι, θεῶν τὰ ἴσα νεμόντων οἰοί τέ εἶμεν  
περιγενέσθαι τῇ συμβολῇ. ταῦτα ὦν πάντα ἐς σέ νῦν τείνει  
καὶ ἐκ σέο ἄρτηται· ἦν γὰρ σὺ γνώμη τῇ ἐμῇ προσθῇ, ἔστι  
τοι πατρίς τε ἐλευθέρη καὶ πόλις πρώτη τῶν ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι·  
ἦν δὲ τὴν τῶν ἀποσπενδόντων τὴν συμβολὴν ἔλη, 20  
ὑπάρξει τοι τῶν ἐγὼ κατέλεξα ἀγαθῶν τὰ ἐναντία.

**Herodotus 'Histories' VI.109**

**(a) How does Herodotus make Miltiades' speech to Callimachus in this passage urgent and dramatic?**

**Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [25]**



ὥς δὲ ἡ κυρίῃ ἐγένετο τῶν ἡμερέων τῆς τε κατακλίσιος  
 τοῦ γάμου καὶ ἐκφάσιος αὐτοῦ Κλεισθένης τὸν κρίνοι  
 ἐκ πάντων, θύσας βοῦς ἑκατὸν ὁ Κλεισθένης εὐώχεε  
 αὐτοὺς τε τοὺς μνηστῆρας καὶ Σικυωνίους πάντας. ὥς  
 δὲ ἀπὸ δείπνου ἐγίνοντο, οἱ μνηστῆρες ἔριν εἶχον ἀμφί 5  
 τε μουσικῇ καὶ τῷ λεγομένῳ ἐς τὸ μέσον. προΐούσης δὲ  
 τῆς πόσιος κατέχων πολλὸν τοὺς ἄλλους ὁ Ἴπποκλείδης  
 ἐκέλευσέ οἱ τὸν αὐλητὴν αὐλῆσαι ἐμμέλειαν, πειθομένου  
 δὲ τοῦ αὐλητέω ὀρχήσατο. καί κως ἐωυτῷ μὲν ἀρεστῶς  
 ὀρχέετο, ὁ Κλεισθένης δὲ ὀρέων ὅλον τὸ προῆγμα 10  
 ὑπώπτευε. μετὰ δὲ ἐπισχὼν ὁ Ἴπποκλείδης χρόνον  
 ἐκέλευσε τινα τράπεζαν ἐσενεῖκαι, ἐσελθούσης δὲ τῆς  
 τραπέζης πρῶτα μὲν ἐπ' αὐτῆς ὀρχήσατο Λακωνικὰ  
 σχημάτια, μετὰ δὲ ἄλλα Ἀττικά, τὸ τρίτον δὲ τὴν κεφαλὴν  
 ἐρείσας ἐπὶ τὴν τράπεζαν τοῖσι σκέλεσι ἐχειρονόμησε. 15  
 Κλεισθένης δὲ τὰ μὲν πρῶτα καὶ τὰ δεύτερα ὀρχομένου,  
 ἀποστυγέων γαμβρὸν ἄν οἱ ἔτι γενέσθαι Ἴπποκλείδεα  
 διὰ τὴν τε ὀρχησιν καὶ τὴν ἀναιδείην, κατεῖχε ἐωυτόν, οὐ  
 βουλόμενος ἐκραγῆναι ἐς αὐτόν· ὥς δὲ εἶδε τοῖσι σκέλεσι  
 χειρονομήσαντα, οὐκέτι κατέχειν δυνάμενος εἶπε· ὦ παῖ 20  
 Τισάνδρου, ἀπορχήσαό γε μὲν τὸν γάμον. ὁ δὲ  
 Ἴπποκλείδης ὑπολαβὼν εἶπε· Οὐ φροντὶς Ἴπποκλείδη.  
 ἀπὸ τούτου μὲν τοῦτο ὀνομάζεται.

**Herodotus 'Histories' VI.129**

**(b) What makes this an entertaining narrative?**

**Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [25]**

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**



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